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PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT

## PEI-CHING AIRFRAME PLANT CHINA

Declass Review by NIMA/DOD

JULY 1966 COPY 103 9 PAGES

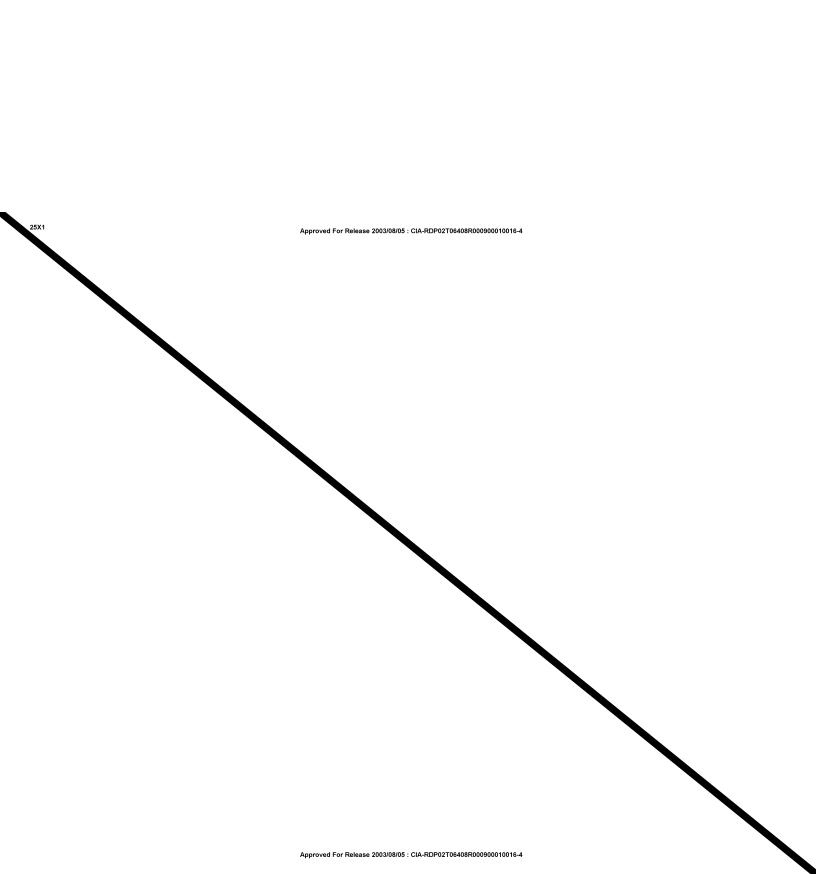
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	PEI-CHING AIRFRAME PLANT CHINA	
	JULY 1966	
	NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER	
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SUMMARY

Developments at the Pei-ching Airframe Plant observed on recent photography indicate that the plant is probably associated with the Chinese missile program. This is evident from the construction of a probable vertical assembly building and a probable hydrostatic test tower and from the presence at the plant of 3 long rail cars (measuring approximately photography of During the period

the plant was almost tripled in size, its floorspace having been increased from approximately 1.3 million to more than 3.8 million square feet. Construction is continuing at a fast rate,

and space available for expansion is virtually unlimited. Expansion of the airframe plant has been concurrent with construction of the Chang-hsin-tien Missile Development and Test Center, 11.5 nautical miles to the west.

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to describe in detail the Pei-ching (Peiping) Airframe Plant and to explore possibilities that it may be associated with missile production in connection with the Chang-hsin-tien Missile Development and Test Center.
Pei-ching Airframe Plant (39-48N 116-25E,

is located 7.5 nautical miles (nm) south of the center of Pei-ching

China, and 11.5 nm east of the Chang-hsin-tien Missile Develop-It is situated at the ment, and Test Center northeast end of the Pei-ching/Nan-yuan Airfield
and is served by a network of rail spurs and good all-

and is served by a network of an sputs and good animeter roads (Figures 1 and 2). Electric power is probably supplied by Pei-ching Heat and Powerplant TETS which is located on the east edge of Pei-ching.

The first photographic coverage of the Pei-ching Airframe Plant was obtained in \_\_\_\_\_\_ It was again photographed in after which there was a gap in the coverage until photographic coverage has been obtained at fairly

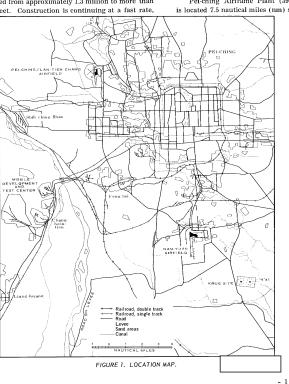




FIGURE 2. PEI-CHING AIRFRAME PLANT AND VICINIT

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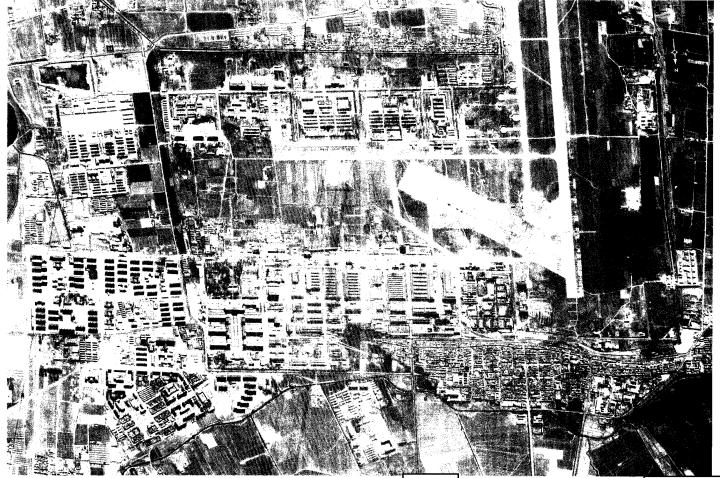
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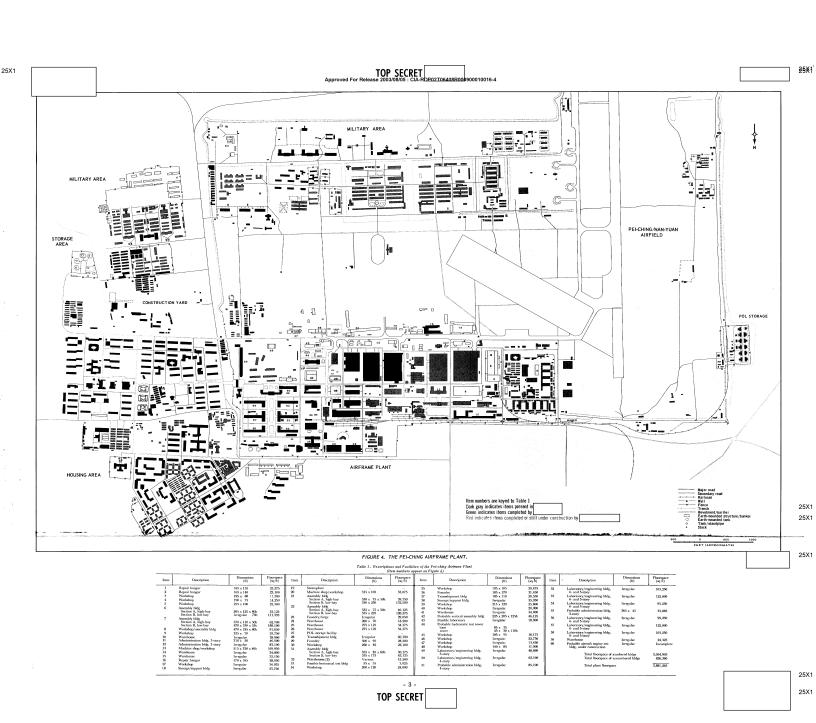
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JRE 3. THE PEI-CHING AJRFRAME PLANT,

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25X1 25X1 25X1 regular intervals; however, the quality of the photography has varied considerably.

This airframe plant was formerly identified as the Pei-ching are trained to the plant was formerly identified as the Pei-ching also served as an air force supply depot. By the plant had been expanded to contain facilities for both aircraft assembly and major repair. It was apparent in that a second expansion program was beginning. In conjunction with this program some of the older aircraft repair facilities were removed.

## AIRFRAME PLANT FACILITIES

The entire installation under consideration includes the airframe plant, housing and military areas, and Pei-ching/Nan-yuan Airfield (Figures 3 and 4). Since the airframe plant is of primary interest, functional descriptions and dimensions of its principal facilities are presented in Table 1 in which the item numbers are related to those on Figure 4.

Major facilities included in the Pei-ching Airframe Plant are sembly buildings, machine shops, workshops, forges, foundries, laboratory/engineering buildings, administration buildings, a transshipment building, and a steamplant. Facilities of particular interest which are described in detail in the following paragraphs are a probable vertical assembly building (item 42, Figure 4), a probable hydrostatic test tower (item 44), a small possible horizontal test building (item 33), and a probable aircraft-engine test building (item 60). The first 3 or these items are annotated on the photography, Figure 5. Other facilities include hangars, 3 POL storage areas, warehouses and other storage buildings, support and service buildings, and temporary structures as well as several unidentified facilities. Three long rail cars, each measuring approximately were present on rail spurs serving the large transshipment building (item 28) on [Figure 3].

The probable vertical assembly building (item 42, Figure 4) has overall measurements of 225 by 205 feet. This large, high-bay building and other facilities in its immediate vicinity are shown on Figures 5 and 6. The building is in 4 parts designated Sections A, B, C, and D as shown in an inset on Figure 6 which also carries the dimensions of each section. Section A probably contains instrumentation and engineering office space, and the function of Section B is probably similar to that of Section A. Section C probably serves as a working area and for components assembly. The high-bay part, Section D which is approximately 125 feet high, is probably used for vertical assembly and checkout.

The probably hydrostatic test tower (item 44, Figure 4) is in 2 parts, a low base section and a tower section. The base section measures 85 by 35 feet, and the tower section, which is approximately 110 feet high, has a flat roof measuring 45 by 30 feet. The tower is in an offset position on the south side of the base section. A narrow access or door extends almost to the top of the tower on its south side. This building is annotated on Figure 5 and is the tall structure seen near the middle of the drawing, Figure 6.

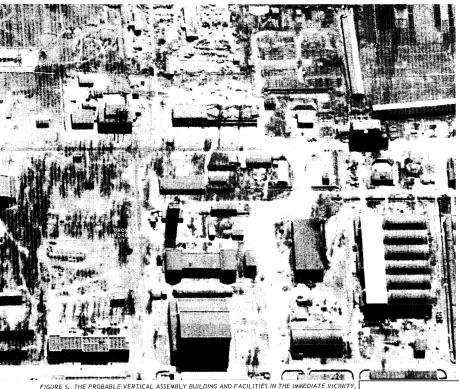
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Both the probable vertical assembly building (item 42) and the probable hydrostatic test tower (item 44) appeared to be in an early stage of construction in and both were apparently completed by

The possible horizontal test building (item 33, Figure 4) measures 55 by 55 feet and is equipped with an almost vertical blast-deflector (Figure 5). The deflector is constructed of banked soil with a concrete facing and is divided into 2 sections, a probable indication of the presence of 2 small test cells. This building is annotated on Figure 5 and is the small, square building with a blast deflector farthest to the left in the perspective drawing,

Figure 6. It was constructed between

The probable aircraft engine test building (item 60, Figure 4)



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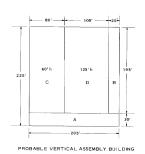
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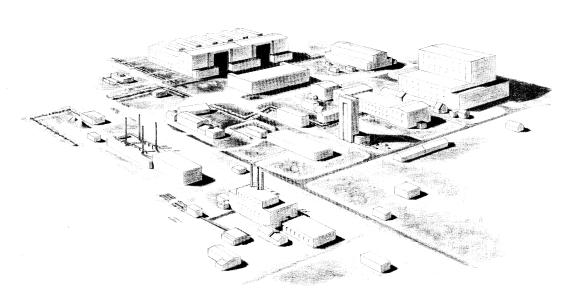


FIGURE 6. PERSPECTIVE DRAWING OF THE PROBABLE VERTICAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING AND FACILITIES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

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25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1 25X1	fuel storage and pumping facility is under construction adjacent to the southeast side of the building; this facility will probably be connected to the test cells by pipeline.  The airframe plant includes among its facilities 7 large singlestory buildings of which 5 have high-bay sections. These 5 buildings (items 6, 7, 21, 22, and 31) are identified as assembly buildings. One of the other 2 buildings is a machine shop (item 13), and the other is probably a combination workshop and assembly building (item 8). Two of these 7 buildings were added to the plant between the filteries 7 and 13); 3 were completed by terms 21, 22, and 31) and 2 were added between the plant between the filteries 7 and 13); 3 were completed by terms 6 and 8).  A complex of 10 multistory buildings in the northeast corner of the plant (items 49 through 58) account for a large portion of the plant's total floorspace. Eight are identified as laboratory/engineering buildings, and 2 are probably administration buildings (items 51 and 55). Construction of this group of 10 buildings (items 51 and 55). Construction of this group of 10 buildings began in 9 were completed by and the probable worther building (item 49) was added between and the other buildings (item 49) was added between and the other buildings located in the immediate vicinities of the probable vertical assembly building (item 42) and the probable hydrostatic test tower (item 44), the section of the plant shown on Figures 5 and 6. Since various facilities in this area were still under construction when seen on the latest photography, future photography should reveal progress which may provide a clue as to function.  has been a period of rapid expansion during which the amount of floorspace of the airframe plant was almost tripled – from approximately 1.3 million to more than 3.8 million square feet.  SECURITY  The security system for this installation apparently has not been completed. An earthen barrier encloses the airfield and the	west and south sides of the plant (Figure 4). The east and north sides of the plant are fenced, and part of the north side is double fenced. No guard towers are observed in the plant area, but all accesses have control points.  HOUSING  The airframe plant is supported by a large housing area located immediately east of the plant (Figure 4). The housing consists of 112 large multistory apartment-type units, at least 108 small single-story housing units, 5 large dining halls, 5 multistory administration buildings, a probable hospital, numerous storage and support buildings, and recreation facilities. A large construction yard is located adjacent to the housing area. Construction of the housing was accomplished almost entirely between  MILITARY AREAS  Two large military areas have been identified (Figure 4) which are probably associated with the Pei-ching Airframe Plant. The larger of the 2 areas, located within the confines of the plant along its southern side, contains approximately 210 buildings including barracks, administration buildings, a probable hospital, support and storage buildings, and workshops. Twelve of the storage buildings are revetted. The other military area, which is located just south of the housing area, contains approximately 120 buildings including barracks, administration buildings, support and storage buildings, a motor pool, and a figure-8 driver training course. A fenced storage area containing 4 heavily revetted buildings and 3 support buildings is located adjacent to the smaller military area; this storage area was constructed between  The Pei-ching/Nan-yuan airfield (Figures 3 and 4) is probably both a military and a flyaway field. The airfield has a 9,500-foot runway, 190 feet wide, oriented in a north/south direction. The runway is served by a full-length parallel taxiway with 4 cross-overs, parking and assembly aprons, and 24 revetted hardstands.	A taxiway connects the north end of the runway with the airframe plant. Forty-one FAGOTS, 1 FARMER, 1 CAB, 1 COLT, and 3 BEAGLE aircraft were observed at the airfield on photography of CONCLUSIONS  The Pei-ching Airframe Plant presently contains sufficient floorspace to produce aircraft and to repair aircraft as well as to produce missile airframes and missile components and to conduct research and development. The presence of long rail cars and various new facilities described in this report suggest that missile production probably is taking place. The period plant took place corresponds to the period during which construction and development of the Chang-hsin-tien Missile Development and Test Center with its 3 vertical rocket engine test stands also took place. These simultaneous expansion and construction programs suggest an association between the 2 installations. A study of the area shows that transportation between them can easily be effected by air, road and rail. Only air transportation would be limited since Liang-hsiang Airfield coated 4 mm south of the Chang-hsin-tien installation is a small sod landing field.  a rail line was under construction to connect the eastern part of Pei-ching and its southern industrial areas with the western Pei-ching rail system. This rail line (Figure 1) probably entered service in the latter part of 1962. Prior to the completion of this rail line, rail traffic from the plant would have been routed through the city of Pei-ching. Such traffic from the plant has been rerouted and now can only move westward on the new line. A junction of the new rail line with the rail line from the plant was constructed in the form of a wide sweeping arc, and the tracks leading from the point of junction to Pei-ching were removed.

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